Tasinaniaii Devil, namely, complete extermination i*i Australia, where both once lived/[3] *D, hallucatus* shows an approach to *Phciscologale* in its five-toed hind-feet and slender build.

Phascologale is a genus which, like the last, is usually arboreal (although not *P. wirt/iniae* of North Queensland), but is of much smaller size, the species not exceeding the dimensions of a rat. They have no spots, but there is sometimes a stripe down the back. There are thirteen species, which have the same range as the last genus. The hallux is present though small, but the pouch is " practically obsolete," though there is a small fold of skin behind the teats. The rhinarium is naked; the tail is long, " bushy, crested, or nearly naked" The mammae are four to ten in number. The dental formula is as in *Dasyurus,* and the teeth are not very different in form; sometimes the last prem olar is wanting. " The members of this genus/' remarks Mr. Thomas, " evidently take the place in the Australian region filled in the Oriental by the Tupaiae, and in the Neotropical by the smaller Opossums."

The genus *Sminthopsis* comprises not more than four species, even smaller than the last. The largest species, *8. virgiwiae,* is only 125 mm. in length. The hallux is present, and there is a well-developed pouch. There are forty-six teeth, as in the Dasyures. The feet are narrow with granulated or hairy soles, whereas in *PTiascologale* they are broad with smooth soleo. The mammae are eight or ten. The genus ranges through Australia and Tasmania.

The genus *^dntecMnomys* has but a single species, which is a native of Queensland and New South "Wales. The build is Jerboa-like, and the animal is, as might be inferred, terrestrial. The ears are very long, and the limbs elongated ; the hallux is absent; the teeth are exactly as in *Sminthopsis.*

***A,ntechinowiys* has thirteen dorsal and seven lumbar verte-brae ; three sacrals and twenty-five caudals, the latter number being in excess of that of its allies. The stomach is nearly globular, with approximated orifices; the intestine measured 6"8 inches, a little more than twice the length of the animal**

itself. ^4.. *lanigera,* is a native of East Central Australia, and appears to be entirely terrestrial in habit, and to progress by a series of leaps—at any rate when going at full speed.

Professor Spencer, who found examples of this rare species, gives